

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4794 號四九百七十四第 日七十二月二年西癸治同

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 25TH MARCH, 1873.

二拜禮 號五十二月三英 港香

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

March 24, HINDOON, French bark, 400, Butal, Kobe 11th March, rice—On-der.
March 24, PROVENCE, French str., 1,551, Bruch, Shanghai 21st March, General—MESSAGERS MARITIMES.
March 24, CONDOR, German bark, 420, H. Kroll, Swatow 22nd March, Ballast—Oreil.
March 24, H.M. g.b. OPOSSUM, 265, Farlie, Bogue Forts 24th March.
March 24, R. H. JONES, British bark, 385, Whampoa 22nd March, General—GILMAN & Co.

Departures.

March 24, YANGTZE, str., for Ningpo and Shanghai.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,
MARCH 24TH.
Yangtze, str., for Ningpo and Shanghai.
Morning Star, for Bangkok.
Sophie, for Whampoa.

Passengers.

Per PROVENCE, str., from Shanghai.—
Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Heydon, Mr. and Mrs. Burchett and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. K. Miller, Mr. Beyer, J. A. Morgan, C. W. P. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Blane, Deighter, Wells, F. Giltinan, J. Dunn, S. O. D. Moffat, C. Dillon, and 37 Chinese.
Per YANGTZE, str., for Shanghai.—
20 Chinese.
Per Morning Star, for Bangkok.—
20 Chinese.

Reports.

The French steamer PROVENCE reports left Shanghai on March 24th, had bad variable Northern weather throughout, latter part very weather to arrival.

H.M. gun-boat OPOSSUM reports left Bogue Forts on 24th March passed the U.S. corvette LACKAWANNA and U.S. Despatch-boat MONOCACY, bound up. B.M. iron-clad steam-frigate IRON DALE was at the Bogue Forts, when H.M. g.b. OPOSSUM left, and will in all probability be down in Hongkong this day, the 25th instant.

The French bark HINDOON reports left Kobe on March 11th experienced the first two days heavy N.W. gales and high seas; after which got moderate N.E. and variable winds with fine weather to arrival. Spoke the British bark FALCON, bound to San Francisco, on March 18th. In consequence of heavy N.W. winds having set in on leaving Kobe could not land European pilot, accordingly brought him on to Hongkong.

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

M'R. REGINALD D. STANKEY is author-
ized to sign Policies, and act on behalf
of the above Company at Hongkong, from 1st
March, 1873.

By order of the Court of Directors,
HERBERT S. MOORES,
Secretary,

ff 327, Shanghai, 26th February, 1873.

JOHN SKINNER, SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA.
Successor to RODMOND GIBSON & Co.,
Solo Agents for:

Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition,
DuPont's Blasting and Sporting Powder, Luke
Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Eagle
Safety Fuse. ff 163 April 6.

Le soussigné informe Messieurs les Capitaines de navires de Commerce Français qu'il leur est strictement interdit d'embarquer des matériels étrangers provenant de Boarding Houses autres que celles affichées à la Chancellerie de Consulat.

Le Génér. CH. LE DE LA FOREST.

1886 Hongkong, 24th October, 1872.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON & GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a dis-
count of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the
current local rate of premium will be allowed
upon insurance effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

ff 112 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THE Company, with its Head Office at
Hongkong, and Agencies at the various
Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared
to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current
rates of Premium at the respective places.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries,

ff 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

FFOM this date, until further notice, a dis-
count of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the
current local rate of premium will be allowed
upon insurance effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

ff 112 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undesignated having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are pre-
pared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies
at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Agents.

ff 1351 Hongkong, 7th January, 1867.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates
will be charged for SHORT PERIOD
Insurance, viz.—

Not exceeding Ten days $\frac{1}{4}$ of the annual rate.

Not exceeding 1 month $\frac{1}{4}$ do. do.

Above 1 month and not $\frac{1}{4}$ do. do.

exceeding three months $\frac{1}{4}$ do. do.

Above 3 months and not $\frac{1}{4}$ do. do.

exceeding six months $\frac{1}{4}$ do. do.

Above six months the full annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company,
ff 675 Hongkong, 18th August, 1869.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

NOTICE.

In conformity with the Special Resolutions
adopted and confirmed at the Extraordi-
nary Meeting of Shareholders held on the
22nd March, and 13th April, 1873, and on
Nos. 103, 104, 105, 107, and 161, of the Articles
of Association, (such changes to take effect
from 1st January, 1872), the Net Profits of the
Company will, from that date, be distributed
as follows, viz.—

Two-thirds (2/3) to all contributors, whether
shareholders or not, in proportion to the net
amount of premia contributed by each.

One-third (1/3) to be carried to the Reserve
Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents,

ff 716 Hongkong, 17th April, 1872.

Banks.

HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.
PAID UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, ...1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors.

Chairman—S. D. SASHOON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
R. H. HILL, Esq.
A. JONES, Esq.
H. B. LEONARD, Esq.
Chief Manager—James Greig, Esq.,
Shanghai—Even Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of
1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits.

For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " 3 " 5 " 4 "

LOCAL BILL DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Scutines, and
every description of Banking and Exchange
business transacted.

Drafts presented on London and the chief
commercial places in Europe, India, Australia
America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager.

Offices—No. 1, Queen's Road East.

ff 1062 Hongkong, 13th February, 1873.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance
with instructions received from the Board
of Directors, the HONGKONG BRANCH will
be closed on 31st December, 1872, after which
date Messrs. GILMAN & Co. will act as Agents
for the Bank at this Port.

H. HUGHES, Manager, Hongkong Branch.

2, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, 13th December, 1872. [See 2178]

NOTICE.

M'R. HERMANN STUETTERFORT has
been authorized to sign our firm.

E. BESSÉ & Co.

ff 11 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

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"THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY"

For 1873.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the ELEVENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873" has been further augmented by a

CHROMOLITHOGRAPH

OF THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF

SHANGHAI,

In addition to a Chromo-Lithograph Plate

of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE

AT THE PEAK:

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS

(Designed expressly for this Work)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,

and of the

THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at \$5; or with the Lists of Residents, Post Directors, Maps, &c., at \$8.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, or to the following Agents:

Macao..... Messrs. J. P. da Silva & Co.

Shanghai..... " Ogleton and Carpenter.

Amoy..... " Wilson, Nicholls & Co.

Ehoochow..... " Wilson, Nicholls & Co.

Bengal & Co.

Ningpo..... Kelly & Co., Shanghai.

Shanghai..... Hall & Holtz.

Hankow..... Hall & Holtz and Kelli.

River Ports..... Kelli & Co., Shanghai.

Chefoo..... Hall & Holtz and Kelli.

Nucheng..... Hall & Holtz and Kelli.

Tientsin..... Hall & Holtz and Kelli.

Peking..... Hall & Holtz and Kelli.

Manila..... Messrs. J. D. Loyaga & Co.

Macao..... M. Ribeiro & Co.

Singapore..... Straits Times Office.

Calcutta..... Englishman's Lane.

London..... Mr. F. A. Alcock, Clement's Lane.

Geo. Street, 30, Cornhill.

Tokyo..... Mr. E. J. Moss, Japan Gazette

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Geo. Street, 30, Cornhill.

Tokyo..... Mr. E. J. Moss, Japan Gazette

Office.

New York..... S. M. Pettigree & Co.

37, Park Row.

DEATHS.

At Hongkong, on the 24th March, suddenly, at 5 a.m., Dr. ROBERT W. MCCOY, Colonial Surgeon.

On the 24th March, at the Victoria Dispensary, Captain THOMAS HALLAM.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 25TH, 1873.

PENDING the receipt of further particulars concerning the settlement of the audience question it is difficult to form any accurate idea of the extent to which it will influence our relations with China. It may mean everything, or may mean nothing. It may be an indication that the rulers of the Celestial Empire are at last determined to enter *bond fide* into the comity of nations; or it may only mean that they have after mature thought hit upon some plan for shuffling out of the difficulty which has long been puzzling them. Everything must depend upon the details. There may be the right of audience only in the sense that the Ministers will receive a formal presentation to the Emperor; or it may be in the sense that they will have similar opportunities of consultation with the Sovereign as are enjoyed by the Ministers at foreign Courts. It is only in the latter case that the concession will be of immediate and practical usefulness; and even in that case it will doubtless be long before the occupants of the Dragon throne will concur upon terms of confidence with the Representatives of the outer barbarians.

The most probable mode in which audience will at first be conceded is no doubt only in the formal manner first suggested. It is not likely that China will so completely throw off her old traditions, as at once to concede fully the right of audience with the Emperor. Still it will be a considerable step in advance that the right has been conceded at all; and if the immediate results are not all that we could wish, we may at least congratulate ourselves on something having been done. The thin end of the wedge being once inserted, it may be hoped that the door will be opened ere long to further progress. The old prejudices regarding foreigners must have given way to some extent by the present time; and when it becomes known that foreigners have actually had the light of the Imperial countenance shining upon them, it will be impossible for the large masses in the country to regard them longer as altogether without the pale of civilization. Of course one great point is the extent to which the fact will be permitted to be generally known. At first, it is very likely that every attempt will be made to misrepresent the actual fact; but if we may judge by experience, it is not likely that this will succeed for any great length of time, especially as the Ministers cannot fail to be on their guard in respect to it from the first. In the earliest days of our intercourse with China we were as rigidly precluded from seeing even an ordinary Mandarin, as we have hitherto been from having audience with the Emperor. At the present time our Consular representative at Canton is on confidential terms with the Viceroy, and at other ports the Consuls are able to settle matters of a general character without much difficulty, by conferring with the Taoutsai at the various places. The possibility of this might have been doubted on very similar grounds to those which give us reason to refrain from too sanguine regarding the results of audience with the Emperor; but time has overcome many difficulties in the one case, and we may hope it will do so in the other.

The events which have taken place in Japan can scarcely fail to have their influence at Pekin, and to show to the officials there that it is quite possible to enter upon equal relations with foreign nations without, as they have always dreaded, overthrowing the existing order of things to a dangerous extent. This result cannot be looked for immediately. This is very slow to move, and is not likely to change suddenly as was the case with Japan. But by degrees new ideas must be infused even into the minds of Chinese officials by seeing a system very similar to their own assimilated to that of foreign nations, with results which they cannot deny to be advantageous. One very important fact should not be overlooked in considering this question, and that is that in the earliest days of foreign intercourse with China, the Catholic Missionaries who led the way were looked upon as authorities upon many matters—some rude notions of some of the sciences, especially astronomy, having been eagerly learned from them. This fact is sufficient to show that the international judicium which unquestionably exist between Europeans and Chinese are not such as will preclude friendly intercourse between the educated classes of both countries. The opposition that has existed has always been to a great extent of a political character, and if events so progress that causes of political suspicion and antagonism be removed, we may expect to find that the next ten years will mark a great change for the better between the relations of the Celestial Empire with the outer world.

The importance of the concession of the right of audience is indeed perhaps to be judged rather by the indication which it gives of a willingness on the part of China to make some steps in advancement than by the results which we can look for, at all events some years to come. There can be no doubt that only a very strong conviction, that it was necessary to improve relations with foreigners would lead the Chinese Government to the adoption of this step; and if once the principle of friendly co-operation be adopted by the high authorities at Pekin, the chances of foreign progress in China will be far greater than they have hitherto been, and, in fact, a new era will have been inaugurated.

We are requested to state that Lady Kennedy's "At Home" this day, is unavoidably postponed.

We hear from the Principal Agent of the Messengers of Mercy Co. that the steamer *Tigre* left the 23rd instant at 9 a.m.

In consequence of the length of the Northern News and local matter the conclusion of the judgment in the appeal in Grunewald v. Hart is transferred the fourth page.

We regret to have to announce the very sudden death of Dr. McCoy the Colonial Surgeon. He was in fair health up to the 23rd instant, and reported to us that night as usual, but was found dead at 5 a.m. yesterday morning. The cause of death is said to be disease of the heart, and it appears he had for some days been complaining of pain in the region.

A singular robbery took place last Friday night, concerning which a variety of reports have been made, but we understand that the correct version is as follows. It seems that a native opium firm intended to send a quantity of opium to the Duty Office on about fourteen hundred dollars' worth of opium, and sent it off in a fast boat to be placed on board the loco-van of Green Island, and the Captain of the fast boat made off under cover of the night with the prize, and has not since been heard of. It would seem that the fast boat arrangement was resorted to in evade the vigilance of the runners of the Canton Custom House in this Colony.

We have been favoured with the following communication with reference to the Assumption of Government by the Emperor of China:

H. E. the Governor has received a despatch from H. M. Minister at Peking, stating that the Assumption of the Government of the Emperor of China, was notified on the same day, in which it occurred (23d Feb.) to the Foreign Representatives of the Prince of Korea, King of Siam, King of Thailand, and the Ambassador of the Embassy of England, Russia, Germany, United States, and France addressed a collective note to the Prince, requesting him to move His Imperial Majesty to receive their congratulation in person. No reply to this had as yet been received; nor was any expected for some days. The Emperor's accession was unmarked by any popular or public official demonstration.

REVIEW.

The fourth number of the "China Review" contains some valuable papers on China subjects, and fully comes up to its predecessors. It commences with the admirable paper on Taou-ping which was some time ago delivered as a lecture by the Rev. Mr. Chalmers, and which conveys a very good idea of the nature of one of the schools of philosophy which have so largely affected the Chinese mind. It also contains a full account of the Chinese language and manners of the Chinese people, and the manners of the Chinese in their daily life.

Mr. Holmes' article on the Amoy rebellion, and Mr. Lister's researches into the curiosities and interest in Chinese literature, promises to add much to general knowledge on the subject.

Inspector Crooksum, a gentleman who contributes translations of some Chinese Almanacs, which give curious illustrations of the native ideas on lucky days and other topics. The Almanacs in China appear to be strongly defective, considering how systematic and businesslike the mass of the Celestial Empire are, but it may be supposed that the amount of superstition concealed in them is not so large as in the Amoy.

Mr. Hughes' article on the Amoy rebellion, and Mr. G. Holmes' article on the Chinese language and manners of the Chinese people, and the manners of the Chinese in their daily life.

In answer to Mr. Handley, he said that from the time he got the report to the time he arrived on the spot was half an hour.

Mr. Handley, in his defense, contended that the distance from the station to the telegraph post, the post getting between the wheel and the body of the carriage. The coil of rope being landed were fifteen feet from the wheel.

Mr. F. W. Mitchell, sworn, stated on Thursday evening last about 6 p.m. that he was driving home on the Praya East, a number of coils of wire rope were lying on the Praya, and ladies were carrying some across the Praya.

He horses at the coolies carrying the rope across the Praya, and he got entangled with the carriage post, the post getting between the wheel and the body of the carriage. The coil of rope being landed were fifteen feet from the wheel.

After much similar evidence had been taken, the case was remanded to the 31st instant.

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HIOGO.

The desirability of having some laws or regulations for the preservation of game is being agitated publicly at present in the native Empress's Kingdom. In view of the want of foreign medical advice from inability to get a foreign physician the required amount of remuneration. The Municipal Police have been put in uniform—a dark tunie and trousers with cord binding. The Athletic Sports of the K. R. and A. C. are to take place in April. Some 160 packages containing goods of American manufacture arrived yesterday mail for the approaching Koto Exhibition. The steamer *Kiso Maru* has responded to the call of No. 86. The passengers were received aboard by Mr. Protowski to Captain Bellamy, for \$4,000. We quote the *Newspaper*:

"The lighthouse tender *Thresher* arrived under regular tour of inspection yesterday morning and left at daylight to-day. Nothing out of order had been observed so far on the trip. The British schooner *John McKee* had put in to Oosima short of provisions after a trip of fourteen days from Taiwan-ko. She had had rough weather and lost her jibboom. The light ship had furnished her with provisions and she is now bound for the Kit Chancho."

The Japanese Government have under consideration the use of Roman letters as an alphabet for the Japanese language. The Vulcan Iron Works are said to have been sold to the Japanese for \$35,000. The *Newspaper* in an article expresses regret that so valuable a property should have fallen into the hands of the natives. An interesting account is given of the Japanese experiments in journalism, as illustrated by the first 67 numbers of the native broad paper, the *Kobe Mikado Shimbun*.

NAGASAKI.

(*Shanghai Courier*) The Governor of Nagasaki, along with those of many other departments, has been suddenly summoned to the capital; which leads it to be supposed that matters of importance are under discussion. A boat of considerable size lying in Messa, Mitchell & Co.'s yard was launched into the harbour by some thieves and arsonists. There are indications that the boat was being prepared for him to escape. A line of six trees had been planted along the Oura Bund. Compulsory collection is said to be contemplated.

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ADMIRAL POPHOFF AND MR. REED. Admiral Pophoff is indefatigable in carrying out the objects of his mission to this country. On Monday he visited Earle's shipbuilding works at Hull. This establishment, from an ordinary mercantile undertaking, has now, under Mr. Reed's management, become a valuable aid to the Royal Dockyards, and it is not only took work from our own Government, but can accept contracts from foreign countries, thus relieving the pressure which would otherwise have filled the docks of the port of Hull. Thomas, Old, Mayes and Tyre. It is stated that Admiral Pophoff's attention was particularly attracted by the ironclad cruiser-building for the Chilian Government, and he expressed his great admiration of Mr. Reed's ingenuity in having with them developed such exceptionally great fighting power with a comparatively small displacement. They are about 2,000 tons each, one measurement, are plated with 9 inches of armour up to the water-line, and 6 inches as an armament each, and 1200 rifles each, and 1000 pounds of gunpowder. The arrangement of their batteries is somewhat novel, a perfect all-round fire being obtained, with a powerful fire on each bow. While the Russian Admiralty is thus busy in England, we find that a strange coincidence, his friend and competitor for naval fame in the world—Mr. E. J. Reed, C.E., our late Chief Constructor—is engaged in inaugurating at Malta a powerful hydraulic dock, which, in the opinion of the leading engineer, will be the largest in the world. He will be assisted by Mr. Bouscuit, who has been engaged in the construction of the *Malta* and *Taranto* fortifications, and by Mr. Bouscuit's extended the desired grass-blocks, and he and his admirer parted more to meet again.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. MARCH 24TH, EVENING.

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ON LONDON.—Bank Bills, on demand, ... 4/4

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SALE OF MARCH 24TH, 1873.

As reported by Chinese.

Saigon Cotton Seed, 200 bags, at \$3.05, by Hopkinson to travelling traders.

Saigon Rice, 1,000 piculs, at \$1.48, by Hopkinson to travelling traders.

White Rice, 200 bags, at \$1.40, by Mee-chong to travelling traders.

Macaques, 10 cases, at \$30.00, by Yee-woo to travelling traders.

Yellow Peas, 200 piculs, at \$1.75, by Chum-chong to travelling traders.

White Sugar, 200 bags, at \$4.80, by Weng-tung to travelling traders.

Saigon Pepper, 500 bags, at \$2.15, by Foo-ming to travelling traders.

Macaques, 10 cases, at \$30.00, by Yee-woo to travelling traders.

Yem-wei, 100 bags, at \$7.30, by Yee-wei to travelling traders.

BROWN, JONES & CO. UNDERTAKERS, &c.

OFFICE—No. 18, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Memorial Stones and Monuments erected.

137 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

A famous rose tree in the Island of Leyton is 60 feet in circumference and 15 feet high. It has been known to bear 200 roses in full bloom at one time.

An eccentric divorce lawyer of Chicago has completed an arrangement with the County Clerk to have his professional card printed on the backs of marriage licences.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

(From the *Telegraph Correspondent*.)

Cairo, Jan. 26th.

M. de Lesseps arrived here from Paris a few days ago, and immediately afterwards was present at a grand banquet given by Khalil Cher-Pash, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the Corps Diplomatique and to the Ministers of the Sublime Porte. The cause of the visit of M. de Lesseps is the question of a uniform scale of tonnage which is about to be entered into by the Sublime Porte in accordance with the Convention of Constantinople. It is proposed to extend the various Conventions to Egypt, and to give to the various Governments. It is first, however, resolved that the Commission charged to proceed with the work of uniformity should meet at Constantinople, but, by a sudden and unexpected alteration, the Sublime Porte now desires to refer the whole business to the Vice-roy, and to cause the Commission to be convened at Cairo. The reasons given for this proceeding are as follows: The Act of Concession was executed in Egypt before the Vice-roy and M. de Lesseps had arrived, and, therefore, it is right to interpret it as though it appeared more simple that, with regard to the question of a uniform scale, the interpretation of the Vice-roy and of M. de Lesseps should be relied on—they knowing better than any other persons what they wished to imply by "a ton's burden," and how necessary it is to establish a fixed scale of the capacities of ships.

This point of view taken by the Sublime Porte is strongly opposed by some of the members of the Commission assembled at Cairo, where it might be subjected to the influence of the Viceregal and of M. de Lesseps—both of whom are immediately interested in forwarding, as far as possible, the interests of the company, and of causing the adoption of a system of tonnage and a table of gauge as disadvantageous as possible to the Canal Association. These Emissaries desire, on the contrary, that the Commission should perceive its duty to insist on the adoption, and to insist on the adoption, of a scale of tonnage which the more easily to protect the interests of their respective marines, Italy, for instance, under the authority of its Navigation Company "la Triennaria," pays the canal dues of transit for her Indian service. This system is most costly, and, she does not doubt that matters should be maintained on the same footing as regards the adoption of the tonnage, calculated on that imposed upon her by the company at present. Owing to these reclamations, the Sublime Porte has decided to postpone the opening of the Canal until 1st April, and to make no charge for the passage of vessels which expect here in about a week's time, and will give it attention.

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